Each face is consisted of a number of similar multi prisms. The method of the invention allows to considerably increasing the power of the nominal output of the existent solar units.

This is translated by a substantial decrease of the cost of the solar KWh that becomes, thus, very competitive to the cost of nuclear power and can be also very competitive to the fossil power. Therefore, the large scale application throughout the world becomes realizable due to the economic feasibility.

Among these realizations, the list of which is not at all exhaustive, we indicate for example: pumping water into arid areas, lighting isolated localities, desalination of saline water, production and transportation of direct current under high tension to long distances, and telecommunications and the cathode protection.

Claims

1. A method that allows the deviation of the solar rays in a determined direction, with aid of a prism that has an index of super refraction to 1. The surface of the deviated luminous rays is determined by a number of identical prisms. The adjacent faces are directed so that they reflect the received light on the sole surface of the photovoltaic cells. The faces are made of a transparent material which is highly absorbent to the ultraviolet rays from the solar light. The solar panel is equipped with a fluid or electric system which ensures that it is always directed towards the sun.

2. A method according to the claim 1, characterized by a way that such deviation obtains the aid of a prism which has an index of super refraction to 1.

3. A method according to the claims 1 & 2, characterized by a way that the surface of the deviated luminous rays is determined by a number of identical prisms which cover the surface of the face.

4. A method according to the claims 1, 2 and 3, characterized by a way that all the adjacent faces in different angles are directed so that they reflect the received light on the sole surface of the photovoltaic cells.

5. A method according to the claims 2 and 4, characterized by a way that all the faces are made of a transparent material which is highly absorbent to the ultraviolet rays from the solar light.

6. A method according to the claims 3 and 4, characterized by a way that the solar panel, also conceived, is equipped with a fluid or electric system which ensures that it is always directed towards the sun.